

Ateneo de Manila University

Archīum Ateneo

We Forum

Special Collections

5-1979

We Forum, vol iii No.5

Jose Burgos, Jr.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum>



Part of the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Burgos, Jr., Jose, "We Forum, vol iii No.5" (1979). *We Forum*. 21.
<https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum/21>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Archīum Ateneo. It has been accepted for inclusion in We Forum by an authorized administrator of Archīum Ateneo. For more information, please contact oadrcw.ls@ateneo.edu.

SABI NI 'SIR'

"I object to the idea that the program of development must be prosecuted in total disregard of the rights, the freedom and the dignity of even our humblest citizens."

President Marcos, commencement speech, University of the East, May 14, 1967



the national weekly
FORUM
of free expression

LOCAL POLLS

About time we agitate to hold local elections. We're sick and tired of incompetent, useless officials. Let us all have our rights back.

Carlo De Leon
Makati, Metro Manila

VOL. III NO. 5 * PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387 * FOR THE WEEK MAY 26-JUNE 1, 1979 * 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

Strangulation of RP economy

(The following article is an analysis of the current economic situation by the College Editors' Guild, Metro Manila chapter. — ED)



U.E. Dawn

The reasoning that prices are rising everywhere and that we cannot do anything about it is a myth. Prices rise because there is more money running after less goods. If there is more money in circulation in the Philippines and no corresponding increase in the goods available in the market, prices rise. The cause of native inflation is therefore internal. It is not a result of a worldwide contagion as meet Western writers argue.

Why is there more money flowing and less goods available in the local market? We can root out the cause of this problem to various historical blunders. All of these blunders add up to one fatal folly: we allowed the United States to dominate our economy and make us an economically-subservient colony.

BLUNDER

Our first inflationary blunder is when we allowed Americans to make the Philippines a perpetual

producer of export crops. In their half a century of colonial rule, the Americans instituted the division of the economy into various agricultural concerns catering to the demands of the United States economy. Our economy remains the same today. The result is that we produce less goods for our own needs. Land and capital supposed to be devoted to our native consumer goods are used for export crop production. The big landlords and compradors refuse to sell their produce in the local market where prices are low if there is a demand in the export market where prices are high. At times, a part of their produce is sold locally, but only if prices are artificially jacked up to compete with the export price.

The Americans also created a native craving for their finished consumer products. Because our

(Page 2, please)

CARDINAL SIN SAYS

Yes, to truth; No, to injustice

(Conclusion of a speech delivered by His Eminence, Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila, before the Makati Rotary Club)

The Church in a society such as ours, however, would be guilty of injustice if it were to limit its role to denunciation and completely exclude approbation even when approbation is deserved. In short, the Church would be committing the same kind of injustice it ac-

cuses the government of if she were to fail to see that the government often does things which are praiseworthy. To put it in another way, the Church should be fair; it should not fall into the trap of thinking that she can do no wrong while

(Page 2, please)

MORE PRICE HIKES SEEN

Peso power dips; inflation rate up

Local consumers will continue to reel under the impact of more price increases of prime commodities even as the Central Bank reported last week that the inflation rate has reached an all-time high of 17% — roughly 6% more than two months ago.

The same CB report showed that the buying power of the peso as of last month has also gone down to 43.44 centavos from last year's value of 50.84 centavos.

The result has been that prices of basic consumer goods spiralled up by an average of 17 per cent last April, with food prices registering the highest increase — 20.29 per cent.

Even with this development the consuming public will have to brace itself up for additional price burdens with the opening of schools next month. Already, the Meralco has

announced new price adjustments for electric consumers starting June.

The power adjustments, according to a flood of Meralco notices in major daily newspapers, will be 3.05 centavos per kilowatt hour for certain consumers affected. The power company pointed out that it has to readjust its power rates due to the increase of the billings of

(Page 7, please)

MAJORITY OF ONE

Graft is more rampant today

By REUBEN R. CANOY

(With this issue, WE starts a regular column of Assemblyman Reuben R. Canoy, a known oppositionist from the Mindanao Alliance. — EDITOR)

The handle of this column isn't exactly original. It's been used before in many number of ways. But considering present circumstances, it seems the most apropos. And so for the time being, or until somebody up there decides that speaking out is hazardous to one's health, we would like to address ourselves to

(Page 7, please)

SOLDIERS, NOT REBELS

Clergy debunks ambush report

On April 10, the Bulletin Today published the following front page news story with the headline "Gunmen kill 14 in Lanao, Maguindanao."

"Fourteen persons, including four Constabulary soldiers, were slain in two separate shooting incidents

Wednesday (April 4) and Thursday (April 5) in Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao provinces.

"This was reported yesterday by Brig. Gen. Del fin Castro, commander of the Central Mindanao command, to Defense Mi-

(Page 7, please)

ABADICIO



Fr. ABADICIO

Military authorities last week reported that the missing priest Fr. Raymundo Abadicio has left the country with a woman described as a former nun and both are now somewhere in West Germany.

Defense Deputy Minister (Page 8, please)

As we go to press

The old song is being sung again — for the holding of local elections, that is.

And being politics-hungry, Filipinos, particularly those behind the opposition fence, are once again discussing the intriguing question: Will President Marcos decide to hold local elections or will he not?

The query came about last week when no less than Marcos himself said, in answer to a question raised by an assemblyman over the possibility of an immediate local elections: "If you press hard enough, I may call nationwide local elections sooner than you think."

That's the umpteenth (Page 8, please)

UNCTAD V

The head of the Vatican's delegation to the current UNCTAD V stressed last Thursday the right of any nation to take part in "full equality" in the restructuring of its social economic and political life.

Fr. Roger Heckel, who is also the executive secretary (Page 8, please)

At a glance • At a glance

* COLUMNIST H. Q. BORRAMEO IS FOR MARTIAL LAW P. 5



WE GIRL — She is Bernadette Villarica, 21-year-old college graduate of St. Paul's Manila and finalist in the Miss Teen World tilt of 1975.

YES, TO TRUTH . . .

(from page 1)

the government can do nothing right.

When the government cracks down on obscene and pornographic movies, it is certainly doing right. And the Church should compliment her for it and support its efforts. When it launches a massive low-cost housing program, the government deserves all the praise that the Church can give. Of course, when it shows favoritism in the matter of illegal dikes in Pampanga, or when it shows negligence in going after the highway frauds in Cebu and Baguio, then it should be criticized.

POLICY

This is the reason behind the policy of critical collaboration that the bishops of the Philippines have officially adopted. The Church should collaborate — as it does collaborate — on all government initiatives which are true and good and beautiful. But it should withhold such collaboration — and must, in fact, criticize — other government projects of actions which are against either justice or charity.

This explains why I raised my voice in protest against the building of the proposed basilica in Taytay, Rizal. The basilica would prove so costly — some estimates, based on the plans, went up to as much as 450 million pesos — that it would have serious repercussions on the economy. And, in the light of the acute housing shortage, it would be flagrantly against both justice and charity.

I am deeply grateful to the President for ordering the work on the basilica stopped. I would be doubly grateful to him if the money intended to be used for the basilica were to be diverted instead into the building of hospitals or tenement

houses for the poor and the underprivileged.

SEPARATION

I am convinced, my friends, that the Church in the Philippines would be playing its role most effectively if she were to subscribe at all times to the theory of separation between Church and State. The people must, at all times, render to God what is God's, and to Marcos what is Marcos'. Separation, in brief, means that the State should be concerned with the temporal welfare of the citizens while the Church should confine itself to the spiritual welfare of those same citizens.

But, while there is separation, there should not be isolation. Both should join hands when there is need for such cooperation. For example, when an earthquake and a tidal wave devastated some parts of Mindanao a couple of years ago, the rehabilitation work necessary was basically the responsibility of the State. But the Church launched a massive fund campaign to help the victims, and it turned over the large amount collected to the people of Mindanao. Similarly, if the Catholic schools all over the country, which are relieving the congestion in the public school system, are in need of tax relief to be able to continue operating, then the government should extend such relief.

WELL-BEING

After all, separation should not mean isolation. Keep the Church and the State separate, by all means, but do not set up an adversary relationship between them. When all is said and done, the two have the same objective — the well-being of the citizen

economy is devoted to export oriented agricultural production, it remained backward. We failed to industrialize and develop the capacity of manufacturing raw materials. Thus, we have to buy these finished products from the United States. We became a ready market for American surplus goods.

But we need dollars to buy these products. The dollars paid by the Americans in buying our raw materials are not enough because these are old cheap. The finished products that we have to buy are expensive. The insufficiency of our foreign reserves is what is known as

in this world — and in the Hereafter. One is just an extension of the other.

Shortly before the election last year, I warned the electorate of Manila to be on the lookout against possible cheating and massive frauds. My warning was interpreted by some quarters as a violation of the separation of Church and State. But when I issued a pastoral letter urging the people of Manila to help the earthquake victims of Mindanao, no one complained against the violation of the same principle. Obviously, this is most unfair. Politics, after all, is a human activity, and the Church has the duty to Christianize politics.

Despite everything I have said here, I have not by any means covered the subject completely. The Church is convinced that it must Christianize the environment for if it does not, the environment will paganize the world. We cannot, we should not, let this happen.

I thank you for your indulgence in hearing me out. It was a pleasure and a privilege to be with you today. God bless you and remember, I love you all very dearly.

Money available for hike of 22,000 Manila employees

MANILA — The problem of appropriation which, last week, threatened to stall the grant of the 15 percent pay hike to the city's 22,000 officials and employees, and the increase in living allowances of those being paid less than P1,000 a month salary has finally been solved.

trade deficit. We export very cheap raw materials and when we buy them back as finished products they are priced high. To solve this problem we committed the second and third blunders. We borrowed abroad and we devalued our peso to help us pay these debts.

FOREIGN DEBTS

To cover our trade deficit, we incurred foreign debts. We also devalued our peso once in 1962 and floated it in 1970. When we devalued the peso, we expect more exports of raw materials. This is because as the peso sinks, our raw material exports became cheaper and more competitive in the international market. More and more local capital and land are transferred to the production of export crops. This left less capital and land for the production of native consumption goods. Lesser goods available mean higher prices.

Another result of the devaluation is the increase of prices of the finished products that we import. This worsened our blunders. Our trade deficit increased in the long run instead of decreasing. We have to increase our borrowings to the extent that it rose thirteen (13) times the 1966 value in 1978. But where do we spend this money? This leads us to the fourth blunder. We overspend in non-productive endeavours.

EXPENDITURES

More money flowing without a corresponding increase in available goods produced means high prices. A great part of our foreign debts is however spent in non-productive investments. Topping these inflationary endeavours is our infrastructure spending. These would mean millions of peso flowing in the income stream without a corresponding increase in goods produced. Corollary to our infrastructure program is the beautification and tourism thrust of our expenditures. This drain available capital away from productive activities. Another inflationary and non-productive activity is our military program. This is worsened by the fact that most of our military expenses are in buying imported hardware and supplies. This is aggravated by our equally expensive bureaucratic and image building programs.

More money flows but less goods are produced. Included in these are the excessive election spending and the various extravaganzas like the All-

The office of Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing reduced its fund requirement from P24-million to P15-million and agreed to defer the construction of some projects so that their appropriations could be reverted and used for the pay hike and expanded allowance coverage.

With these developments, City Treasurer Jesus I. Calleja signed the supplemental budget for P15-million last Friday afternoon and immediately transmitted it to Mayor Bagatsing for approval. The mayor is expected to send the special budget to the Metro Manila Commission for final okay today, May 21.

The P15-million appropriation for the 15 percent salary increase and the expanded living allowance coverage comes from these sources:

1. Salary savings from unfilled positions — P10-million; and
2. Reversion of the appropriations for non-priority projects, like three

Frazier fight, the Miss Universe contest, and now, the UNCTAD V conference. With these non-productive expenditures we do not increase our capacity to pay our foreign debts. We further increase our trade deficit and our need to get more and more foreign debts. We thus complete the vicious cycle. We have to further sink our peso to increase raw material exports which would again result in lesser goods available in the market. This means higher prices.

Another means of paying debts is to raise taxes. But the greater part of the taxes collected is in the form of sales tax. These sales taxes are passed on to the consumers as additional prices. More taxes means higher prices.

MONOPOLY

Foreign economic domination is further complicated with the entry of the Multinationals. These are mostly American and Japanese.

This is the next inflationary blunder. Instead of increasing goods available and decreasing their prices, the multinationals strangled native manufacturers with superior competition. All the struggling local entrepreneurs and manufacturers are either absorbed by the multinationals in their monopolies control prices. They also jack up their prices with such schemes as transfer pricing.

Transfer pricing is a practice where the multinational branch in the Philippines buy machines, some vital ingredients and materials from their mother company at bloated prices. The artificial overpricing facilitates repatriation of profit to the home base. This difference in the real price is passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. To the multinationals, these

are already profits earned. The same transfer pricing scheme is used by the oil companies which are multinational subsidiaries. The local oil subsidiary artificially jacks up the cost of transporting, refining and other processing schemes and pass this cost to the consumers. Their ready excuse is the OPEC price hike. But the contracts between OPEC countries and mother companies maintain a hoarded supply and expectancy which they purchased at the old and low price. For every increase by OPEC, these hoarded supply bought at cheap prices are sold to us at a jacked up price. The difference between the old and the new is ready profit. Add to this the transfer pricing and our native oil price increases.

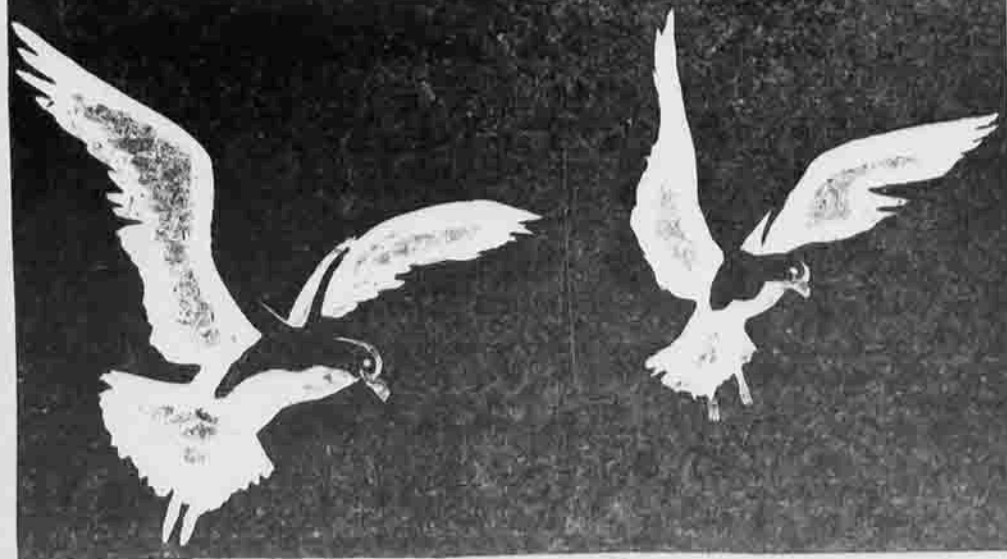
The transfer pricing scheme of multinationals also increases our trade deficit. Because we pay for these machines at jacked up prices and with our dollars, the same problems of availability of reserves come in. It would be less objectionable if the multinationals inject dollar in our economy. But they do not. When these multinationals invest here, they only use their credit and international goodwill to borrow local capital from our banks. As multinationals secure assets, they are given preference by the local banks over local businessmen and speculators. Instead of the available capital being used by the national investor to manufacture raw materials or to produce finished consumption goods or machines, these are sucked up by the multinationals. Goods in the market are thus decreased. Only the multinationals' products survive and in most cases monopolize the market. Most of these products

With the promulgation of the supplemental budgets, the way has been paved for the receipt by the city employees of two paved for the receipt by additional monetary benefits:

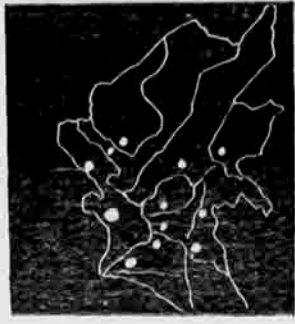
First, a 15 percent across-the-board pay increase for all, from the mayor down to the last employee, effective May 1, 1979; and

Second, monthly P600 living allowance for all employees receiving less than P1,000 a month. Previously, the allowance was only P50 and only workers month were entitled to receiving less than P600 a this benefit.

In every living thing,
There is a spirit
to be free



METRO MANILA NEWS



Guidelines for pay hike

The grant of the 15 percent pay increase for all officials and employees of the four cities and 13 municipalities of Metro Manila, effective last May 1, awaits the issuance of guidelines by the Metro Manila Commission.

This was announced by Finance Assistant Mauro G. Calaguio during a meeting of the Metro Manila Treasurers Association held at Club Filipino in Greenhills last Thursday. Calaguio said his office is preparing the guidelines which will be signed by Metro Manila Gov. Imelda R. Marcos.

It is expected that the memorandum circular containing the guidelines will be promulgated before the end of May to enable all local government personnel of Metro Manila to receive their salary differentials by the end of May.

For employees and officials below the rank of assistant heads of department, the pay hike will amount to 15 percent of their pay as of April 30, 1979.

However, for mayors, department heads and assistant department heads, the increase will result in the officials receiving rates of pay not to exceed the third step of the rates authorized for Career Executive Service Officers (CESO) under Memorandum Circular No. 437 of the Office of the President of the Philippines.

In addition to the salary increase, employees receiving less than P1,000 a month will also get a monthly living allowance of P60 a month. Previously, this allowance was P50 a month and limited to employees receiving less than P600 a month.

11,400 FOR BLISS UNITS

Some 11,400 applicants for BLISS apartment units in various cities and towns of Metro Manila have qualified for the raffles which will be conducted starting the first week of June and up to June 12.

This was the announcement made last week by Jose Merin, Urban BLISS Project manager of the Ministry of Human Settlements.

Through the raffles, the qualified applicants will vie for 496 apartments which will be ready for occupancy starting June 12 under Phase I of the BLISS project.

The apartments are located in 31 four-storey concrete condominiums

being erected in Makati, Manila, Muntinlupa, Quezon City, Mandaluyong, Pasig, Caloocan City, and Pasay City. Each condominium contains 16 apartment units, each having a floor area of 50 square meters. Monthly rentals range from P100 to P400.

According to Merin, a total of 19,000 applicants filed applications for the right to occupy the apartment units but only 11,400 or 60 percent were able to meet the criteria. Among other things, the criteria include family size (three to eight members), gross family income (P500 to P5,000 a month), and proximity to BLISS project site (three-kilometer radius).

Compliance with the requirements was determined from the application forms of the applicants and during actual interviews with them, Merin explained.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY

PROVINCIAL CAPITOL, Pasig — The campaign against delinquent real property owners started last Friday, May 18, with the auction sale of 82 properties in the town of San Mateo with unpaid taxes.

Atty. Kaulayao S. Enriquez, Rizal provincial treasurer, said similar auction sales will be conducted in the remaining 13 towns.



Treas. ENRIQUEZ

Auction sales are scheduled for Binangonan, Angono, Tanay and Morong, with the rest of the municipalities following suit until the end of 1979.

The list of delinquent properties in each town is prepared by the municipal treasurer. Only real properties with long-standing accounts are included in the sale, according to Enriquez.

The provincial treasurer said that sale of delinquent properties is being resorted to in order to force the property owners to pay their tax obligations

and to increase real property tax collections throughout the province.

He estimated a collection of not less than P2-million in realty taxes after the campaign closes at the end of this current year.

CHOICE LAND FOR MMC

PROVINCIAL CAPITOL, Pasig — The Metro Manila Commission may not yet be aware of it but there's a big chunk of valuable land strategically located in this former capital of Rizal province which the MMC could put to good use any time.

This is the 19.2-hectare lot purchased by the Rizal provincial government four years ago from the Ortigas Estate and situated at the corner of Ortigas Avenue and Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue. The Ortigas Estate is now developing as a commercial center which, in time, may rival the Makati Commercial Center of the Ayala Enterprises in Makati.

Rizal Gov. Isidro Rodriguez originally intended the land for the site of a modern provincial hospital and the Rizal Technological Colleges. However, when Pasig was integrated into Metropolitan Manila, the parcel of land was automatically transferred from the jurisdiction of the provincial government to the Metro Manila Commission.

Rizal Provincial Administrator Pedro S. Reyes told the Mail that the 19.2 hectares was bought by the province at P110 per square meter in 1975 for a total of over P20-million but because it is not put to use by the province, the Ortigas Estate has offered to buy the land back at P120 per square meter.

Governor Rodriguez, however, feels that since Pasig is now a part of Metro Manila, the land is now at the disposal of the Metro Manila Commission.

Real estate dealers have placed the current market value of the choice property at not less than P60-million or three times its original purchase price four years ago.



CC forms disaster control council

CALOOCAN CITY — To prepare for any possible disaster, such as typhoons, fire and earthquakes, Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles has created the "Caloocan Disaster Coordinating Council" in Executive Order No. 145 promulgated last May 11.

In issuing the executive order, Robles cited the directive of the Metro Manila Commission directing the four cities and 13 towns to create local disaster councils.

The city executive also stated that the council will plan out ways and means for the full mobilization of resources to meet any emergency that might arise in Caloocan.

Creation of the body is deemed timely in view of the advent of the typhoon season.



Mayor, ROBLES

Chairman of the Caloocan Disaster Coordinating Council is the acting mayor himself. Secretary to the Mayor Romeo T. Luz was named executive vice-chairman, while Engr. Marcelino de los Reyes is over-all coordinator, with David Catanyag as assistant coordinator.

The members include Budget Officer Dafrosa Dacumos, Barangay Coordinator Amado Crescinal Jr., Social Welfare Officer Anita Paggabao, Red Cross Administrator P. Bartlett, Nepomuceno Cruz, Atty. Amadeo Urbano, Cesar Magno, Vicente Ty, and all heads of department.

On behalf of the acting mayor, Luz convoked the council to its first meeting last Friday afternoon to start the preparations for a city disaster preparedness program.

Makati's 408th day on June 1

MAKATI — This premier town observes its 408th foundation anniversary on Friday, June 1, with a program of activities anchored on the theme: "Unity in the Year of the Child."

Compared with the ceremonies in previous years, the program this year will be austere because of the present economic difficulties, according to the press office of Mayor Nemesio I. Yabut. There will be no costly stage shows, starring the country's top movie, radio and television artists, as in the past.

"Araw ng Makati" will

start with a mass at the Municipal Quadrangle, flag raising ceremonies, and a program at which Mayor Yabut will speak. Sports competitions will then be held at the quadrangle.

At noon, the mayor and municipal officials will host a luncheon in honor of visiting officers and members of two U.S. trade organizations: the Filipino-American Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the Filipino Businessmen's Association of Los Angeles. The affair will be held at the Hotel Intercontinental.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a civic-military

parade will be held, with town officials and employees, barangay officials and members, and business and civic groups participating. A special group will do the Ati-Atihan. The drum and bugle corps of the RESC will also march in the parade. Floats of the Makati Business Federation and the Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce will depict the theme of the celebration.

In the evening, at the Greenbelt Park, a cultural show will be presented. The show has been dubbed: "Gabi ng Araw ng Makati."

Wanted WE dealers

We need news dealers to sell WE in Metro Manila and the following provinces: Bulacan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Cavite, Laguna and Quezon. For particulars, ring us up at telephone no. 47-45-33 or write to our Promotions Department, c/o Mr. Virgilio Yutuc, at Mezzanine, National Press Club Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila.

JOIN OUR CAUSE FOR FREE EXPRESSION
AND EARN ALONG THE WAY.



Editorials

ABUSIVE SOLDIERS MUST GO

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile did the right thing in relieving an entire Philippine Army contingent for various serious offenses against the citizens of Samar, a province long neglected by the national government.

It was a swift and drastic action but the gravity of the abuses perpetrated by the soldiers can not be underestimated nor left unpunished.

It is our hope that Minister Enrile will continue to weed out the undesirables from the military if he wants to regain the respect and trust of the people in the defense establishment.

THE ABADICIO CASE

Some members of the clergy had been had and surely not a few faces are turning red in embarrassment.

That is, if the report is true that the missing priest Fr. Raymundo Abadicio has indeed left the country and not under military custody as earlier suspected by some religious leaders.

Talagang ganyan ang buhay ng tao. Kung minsan napapalutasan.

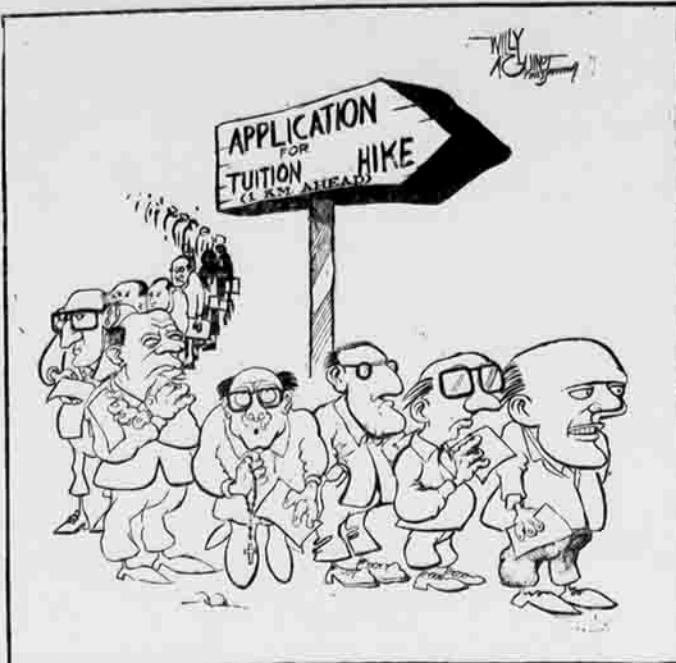
NATIONAL SHRINES
LILIA RAMOS-DE LEON



MABINI SHRINE

Viewed from atop the Mabini Bridge (then known as Nagtahan Bridge) in Pandacan, the Mabini Shrine is a mirage of rural green amidst the dust and hustle-bustle of the city's traffic. The house where Apolinario Mabini lived, renovated, is picturesquely pretty with its nipa roofing, sawall walls and capiz windowpanes. This is the house where the hero lived his most important years, and where he returned from Guam to die. It is the birthplace of the Katipunan since the Constitution of this subversive organization was written here. Andres Bonifacio and Emilio Jacinto were its frequent visitors; they consulted Mabini on the preparation of a program for the newly established Katipunan and Mabini prepared a draft in Spanish which was adopted after being translated into Tagalog by Jacinto.

The house in Nagtahan became the intellectual headquarters of the Philippine Republic. From it, Mabini issued a steady stream of written adjurations to Aguinaldo to fight to the death, and to the Fili-



Times Journal

PUBLISHER'S NOTES



RAY VELOSO, POLICE REPORTER

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Last May 23, an old friend and colleague from the Philippines Herald days, Nilo Muller, dropped by our WE office at the mezzanine of the National Press Club building but unfortunately, I was then somewhere in Pampanga. Nilo left a note. It read:

"Dear Joe: Dropped by to talk to you about Ray Veloso. If you have time, could you give him a visit at Rm. 709, Polymedic Hospital? I'm afraid he's slipping fast. A visit from old friends like you could give him a measure of comfort. Thanks. Nilo Muller."

I never got to pay Ray a visit at the hospital. You see, the next day after I got Nilo's missive, or last Thursday (May 24), Ray Veloso succumbed to lung cancer. And I feel sorry for myself for having passed up that opportunity to be with a good friend in the last hours he needed friends most.

I'm terribly sorry, Ray but I know you'll understand. And I know, too, you'll manage.

Ray Veloso was, as far as I am concerned, the police reporter. He was tough for facts and he was tougher when he launched crusades against police corruption and when the "little man" got abused. While he was in the beat, he never turned cynical nor indifferent to the plight of the wayward youths. In fact, long after, he left the police beat, he never hesitated to give me a hand in

looking for people to sponsor indigent youths in our youth welfare camps.

Yes, Ray was a tough breed. Sometime in February — or four months after he got out from the Philippine General Hospital where he underwent lung operation, he surprised me with a visit at our NPC office. While I knew he suffered every time he took a step, he brushed me aside when I attempted to accompany him climb the flight of stairs from the mezzanine to the fourth floor. He growled: "Joe, I can manage." Yes, Ray Veloso will manage. No matter what.

Swivel chair-bound cabinet ministers should follow the steps of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to have a look-see of what's really transpiring in the rural areas.

Enrile has been doing the rounds in the provinces and from newspaper reports, it seems that the national leadership's feedback mechanism is being sabotaged by no less than government functionaries who double up as bootlickers and sycophants.

Unless national leaders feel the pulse of the people in forgotten areas throughout the country, they will continue receiving "glowing reports" of "accomplishments" and before they know it, the muffled grumbling of the people will turn out into a deafening roar. And it will be too late.

pinos, to insist on civil and political rights and eventual independence.

In 1896, the Spanish authorities discovered the Katipunan. This precipitated the arrest of liberals and intellectuals in Manila including Mabini. Shortly before this, he had contacted paralysis of both legs and therefore escaped imprisonment and was sent instead to the San Juan de Dios Hospital in a form of house arrest. Mabini returned to Nagtahan in 1900. By this time he had become second to Aguinaldo in public recognition and was in the center of the maelstrom of events which saw the founding of the First Philippine Republic and the subsequent war against the United States. Because of the potency of his pen, Mabini was arrested by the American authorities and exiled to Guam.

(Page 8, please)



SO MANY FAKE AGENTS

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

The Philippine College of Commerce has recently acquired a new name when it was granted university status. It is now known as the Polytechnic University of the Philippines — in short PUP. The PCC used to be spawning ground of student activism in the 60's and early 70's but after martial law was declared, the student population in the school — some 13,000 of them suddenly turned very meek and docile. Today, PCC or PUP is one of the quietest fronts among students and teaching staff and its new abbreviated name fits its new status — PUP, or as one wisecracker said: PUPPY.

Will peace now be restored in the troubled regions of Mindanao with the taking over by the autonomous governments of the two regions since their regional assembly has been elected? From newspaper reports, the election in Mindanao was peaceful and orderly and a heavy turnout of voters marked the election. This should auger well for the country if the news stories we read are true. Of course I am skeptical on the peace prospects in Mindanao as long as the credibility of the government is not restored among the minorities in the area. But a beginning has been made; it is really up to the government to follow up its gains in the Mindanao provinces if it is sincere in restoring complete peace there and remove the last obstacle to the restoration of full freedoms in the country. Mr. Marcos has been saying, time and again that he will not lift martial law as long as the peace in Mindanao is not restored. The trouble is that peace may be there but the government can always fake situations in order to give the semblance of trouble as its justification for the continued imposition of martial law. After all, so many persons — especially those in the military had never found life so good than during martial law because of the power they wield which, without martial law, they could never enjoy.

The newspapers reported the busting of a fake intelligence group which claimed to be working under direct orders of Mr. Marcos. The office of Minister Juan Ponce Enrile should be congratulated for having broken up the syndicate which had been engaged in nefarious activities. The truth is that there are many so-called

intelligence agents proliferating all over the country and have been engaged in extortion activities, usually preying on unsuspecting businessmen, aliens and other civilians. It is time, these crime syndicates get exposed and their illegal activities stopped. The trouble is that no one knows how many groups there are in the country doing this kind of activities. It seems that even provincial commanders have their agents with so-called mission orders and are allowed to carry firearms. I know of one who claimed to be an agent of the ASAC who is engaged in no other activity but extortion or blackmail. This person was recently exposed and charged in court.

There is a situation of suspended animation in the Supreme Court and among legal circles as to when will Mr. Marcos finally appoint Senior Associate Justice Enrique M. Fernando as permanent Chief Justice. This situation in the Supreme Court has spawned so many rumors on whether or not Justice Fernando will eventually be appointed since Justice Fernando, under the 1973 Constitution will serve only for about 14 months then retire. But the fact remains that whether Mr. Justice Fernando will serve only for 14 months or 14 years, it can not be denied that unbroken tradition in the Supreme Court has always been kept that the most senior of the justices get appointed Chief Justice once that office becomes vacant for whatever reason.

The UNCTAD palabaz, obviously has not done much. The Russians and their satellites have been making fun of the conference for their propaganda. I wonder what is the expense of the Philippine government in hosting this conference. With our flair for the extravagance, I could only imagine how much we are spending for this UNCTAD conference which doesn't seem to lead us anywhere.

"IT'S ALL RIGHT TO BE EFFICIENT, BUT IT'S BETTER TO BE FREE."

President Marcos

WE is published weekly by the J. BURGOS MEDIA SERVICES with editorial and business offices at Mezzanine, National Press Club Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila, Tel. No. 4745-33; Reentered as a second class mail matter at the Manila Central Post Office on Nov. 27, 1978. PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: P24, one year; P12, 6 months. Home delivered subscription: P50.00 one year (for Metro Manila residents only).

JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.

What type of government?

By DR. JOSE M. ARUEGO

Governor. Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA); Ph.B., M.A. (in political science), University of Chicago; L.B., University of Manila M.P.L., S.J.D.; George Washington University, author of Principles of Political Science, The New Philippine Constitution, Political Law Reviewer, International Law Reviewer, etc.

PART I

The general impression has been generated and apparently is becoming etched deeper in the public mind that the present government is one of the parliamentary system.

In fact, since the organization of the interim Batasang Pambansa on June 12, 1978, a great number of the media — newspapers and magazines, radio and television — and many of the speeches and communications for knowledgeable persons have expressly stated or otherwise assumed that the Philippines has already shifted to the parliamentary system of government adopted in the 1973 Philippine Constitution.

Lately, there has been talk in some circles about reverting to the presidential system of government.

QUESTIONS

Has the Philippines really shifted to the parliamentary system of government adopted in the original 1973 Philippine Constitution?

In case it is desired to revert to the presidential system of government, how shall it be done? What shall be the structure of the government? What shall be the powers to be granted to it? What shall be the powers to be assigned to the constituent parts thereof?

Political Systems Classified

Writers on government appear generally agreed that political systems may be classified on the following bases:

(1) According to the source of the sovereign power — into monarchical, aristocratic (or oligarchical), and democratic systems of government.

A political system is said to be monarchical where sovereignty resides in one person; aristocratic or oligarchical, where it resides in two or more persons; and democratic, where it resides in the people.

The term sovereignty means supreme original political power.

(2) According to the nature of the tenure of the governing officials — into hereditary and elective systems of government.

A political system is said to be hereditary where the governing officials acquire their office through inheritance; and elective, where they acquire it through periodic elections by the governed.

(3) According to the degree of participation of the people in the government — into primary and representative systems of government.

A government is said to be of the primary system where the people govern themselves directly, exercising the acts of government; and representative, where the people govern themselves through representatives.

(4) According to the geographical distribution of the powers of government — into the unitary and the federal systems of government.

A political system is said to be unitary where the sovereign has vested in the central government the power to create local political areas and to define the organization, powers, and functions of the government thereof; and federal, where the sovereign has divided through the Constitution, the powers of government between the national government and governments of the largest local component units thereof.

(5) According to the existence or not of power of the lawmaking body to terminate the tenure of office of the real executive — into the presidential and the parliamentary systems of government.

A political system is said to be presidential where the real executive is independent of the lawmaking body as to his (its) tenure of office; and of the parliamentary system, where the real executive is dependent upon the lawmaking body for his (its) tenure of office.

Accordingly, a particular government may be considered as belonging to one system or another, depending upon the basis for classification; and it may be considered as belonging to different systems of government.

Thus, the government of the United States may be said to belong to the democratic system, to the representative system, to the elective system, to the federal system, to the presidential system, — to all of them; and the government may be described as democratic, representative, elective, federal, and presidential.

Thus, the government of England may be said to belong to the monarchical system in theory (now democratic system in practice); to the representative system; to the unitary system; to the parliamentary system — to all of them; and the government may be described as democratic, representative, elective, unitary, and parliamentary.

Presidential System of Government Explained

A presidential system of government is one where the real executive is inde-

For martial law

by H. Q. BORROMELO

To the many descriptions I have read of Martial Law, Philippine style, maybe we should add one more: Funny. I thought at first I should describe it as Self-contradictory. Martial Law na Hindi Naman Martial Law.

In the Soviet Union there is no martial law. Neither is there any in North Korea. But I wonder how many newspapers in either country will dare publish some of the outspoken articles that have been appearing in the Metropolitan Mail. I refer specifically to those articles, acknowledged by their authors, advocating a lifting of martial law and denouncing President Marcos for not doing so up to now. As far as I know, no one has yet been jailed, under the provisions of Proclamation 1081, for denouncing Mr. Marcos. Try denouncing the authoritarian rule of the Communist Party's central committee in Moscow, the same way the critics of martial law have been doing here, and see what happens.

Not only once but twice, and many more times, have we put that question to a popular vote: Should martial law be lifted or should

we keep it for a while longer? Each time the people voted for martial law. Why can't the minority who oppose martial law accept the will of the majority? These oppositionists seem to forget that if we did what they want, if we lift martial law because a few want it lifted although the majority wants to keep it, we would be doing precisely what they have been denouncing. We shall be imposing the will of a minority on the majority of our people.

The Americans who also denounce our martial law are now suffering from a severe gasoline shortage. Unfortunately, thanks to their democratic processes, President Carter failed to get legislation from Capitol Hill that would have enabled Washington to institute a gasoline rationing system. Result: long lines of cars queueing up at California gas stations, their drivers cursing the government and the oil companies. Maybe they should try a little of our martial law. I think we can cope with the oil crisis much better than the Americans.

— Metro Mail

pendent of the lawmaking body as to his (its) tenure of office. In other words, he (it) remains in office even if the lawmaking body does not like him (it) anymore, even if it wants him (it) to be out of office. The real executive may be an individual as in the United States, in Mexico, in the Philippines, under the 1935 Philippine Constitution and even before that, under the Philippine Bill of 1902, the Philippine Autonomy Act of 1916 (popularly known as the Jones Law). Or it may be a collegiate body as that in Switzerland.

Where the real executive is an individual, he may be called by any title; for instance, President, leader, Bung, Dictator, Great Chief, Governor, Commissioner, etc. For it is not the title of the real executive even that of President, that makes the system presidential; but it is the fact that he (it) does not depend upon the lawmaking body for its tenure of office.

Accordingly, it is not necessary that the features of one presidential system of government be the same as those of another.

Thus, although both of the national governments of the United States and of the Philippines under the 1935 Constitution are of the presidential system, there were in the 1935 Philippine Constitution the offices of the Auditor General and the Commission on Elections, whereas such constitutional agencies are

not provided in the United States federal constitution. Likewise, the legislative body of the presidential government in the original 1935 Philippine Constitution was unicameral (only the National Assembly), while that of the presidential government under the United States Constitution has been bicameral (the Senate and the House of Representatives).

The same could be said of the governments of other countries which have adopted the presidential system of government.

Parliamentary System of Government

A parliamentary system of government is one where the real executive is dependent upon the lawmaking body for (his) its tenure of office.

In other words, the real executive shall remain in office only as long as he (it) enjoys the confidence of the lawmaking body.

As in the case of the presidential system, the real executive in a government of the parliamentary system may be an individual or a group of individuals. Where he is an individual, he may be called by any title; for instance Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, King, Emperor, Bung, Leader, President, etc.

Where the real executive is a group it may be called Cabinet or Ministry, junta, etc. Where the real executive is an individual,

RUTTED NATIONAL ROADS

One of the first directives issued by Assistant to the Gov. Ismael A. Mathay, Jr. shortly after assuming office was for checking the condition of the principal roads and streets in Metro Manila and for the immediate repair of the potholes on such thoroughfares.

Nothing much came out of the move because the national roads in Metro Manila were then within the total jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Highways and the Metro Manila Commission had nothing to do with their maintenance.

With such national roads now placed under the MMC, there is no reason why they should have ruts and craters. Even highways such as E. de los Santos, Espana, Taft, Rizal Avenue, Magsaysay, Aurora, Quezon, F. B. Harrison, Buendia and A. Bonifacio have sections which constitute serious traffic hazards and are in urgent need of repair. Any motorist who drives around Metro Manila can point out where these craters are located — ruts which are so easy to fix but which the Ministry of Public Highways people could not apparently see.

The Metro Manila Commission is now in a position to do something about these neglected potholes and traffic hazards. It should see to it that all the main roads and streets in Metro Manila, local or national, should be properly maintained and kept in the best of condition in order that motor vehicle traffic could flow smoothly. — Metro Mail

and the title thereof is prime minister, the government may be called prime ministerial government; but where the real executive is a group of persons, even if the head thereof is called Prime Minister, the real executive is the Cabinet consisting of some ministers. For this reason, the government is generally called cabinet government. But both the prime ministerial government and the cabinet government in these cases are of the parliamentary system of government.

For a parliamentary system to exist, it shall not be necessary that the real executive if he be an individual be called Prime Minister; that the officials composing the immediate circle of his official subordinates be called ministers; that the grand divisions of the administrative system be called ministries; that the lawmaking body be called Parliament; that legislative bills be called parliamentary or cabinet bills, that there be a nominal head (head of state), serving as a symbol — king, queen, odiong, even President — etc. For what makes a system parliamentary or the government belonging to it parliamentary is not the title or forms adopted, but the fact that the real executive is dependent upon the lawmaking body for his (its) tenure of office.

Political System Under The 1973 Philippine Constitution

Since the election of the delegates to the 1971 Constitutional Convention on November 10, 1970, it appeared that one of the great issues in the coming Convention was on whether or not the Convention

should adopt a parliamentary system of government, or it should retain the presidential system of government under which it had been governed under the 1935 Philippine Constitution or even in the years before the adoption thereof.

There was a great number of delegates in favor of retaining the presidential system of government provided in the 1935 Philippine Constitution. There was likewise a great number of delegates in favor of adopting a parliamentary system of government.

After extensive discussion on the merits and demerits of a presidential system of government, and those of a parliamentary system of government exemplified mainly in the English government, the leadership of the Convention resolved to submit to the Convention a draft for a presidential system of government and another one for a parliamentary one, for said delegates to decide which one should be the basis for further discussion.

A majority of the delegates voted in favor of the draft for a parliamentary system of government, as a basis for further discussion and debate.

The draft for a parliamentary system of government was then submitted to the Constitutional Convention for further consideration as to the details thereof.

The ultimate result was the adoption of the parliamentary system of government provided in the 1973 Philippine Constitution.

(To be continued)

WE Classified Ads**LEGAL NOTICES • BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
Pasig, Metro-Manila

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Mortgagee,
— versus —
Spouses CORNELIO M. RAMOS and
EUFROCINA C. ORILLO (EUFROCINA
O. RAMOS),

Mortgagors,
EXTRA JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF REAL
ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135, AS
amended by ACT 4118.

x — — — — — x

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage duly executed and signed in due form on January 27, 1975 by the Spouses CORNELIO M. RAMOS and EUFROCINA C. ORILLO (EUFROCINA O. RAMOS), both of legal age, Filipinos, with residence and postal address at 3139 Limay Street, Tondo, Manila, hereinafter referred to as the mortgagors, in favor of the DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES, with principal place of business and postal address at DBP Building, Buendia Ave., Makati, Metro-Manila, hereinafter referred to as the mortgagee, the former mortgaged to the latter certain parcels of real properties and all improvements existing thereon, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 441248
PROVINCE OF RIZAL**

"A parcel of land (Lot 1-B of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd.142948, being a portion of Lot 1, Block 1, described on plan (LRC) Psd.27979, LRC Record No. Free Patent), situated in the Barrio of Hinapoc, Municipality of Antipolo, Province of Rizal, Island of Luzon. Bounded on the NE., points 1 to 2 by Lot 1.A of the subdivision plan; on the SE., points 3 to 4 by Road Lot 1 (LRC) Psd.27979; on the SW., points 3 to 4 by Lot 1.C of the subdivision plan; and on the NW., points 4 to 1 by Lot 1, Psu.13194, and property of Clemente Lico (Psd.178091); x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY SIX (456) SQUARE METERS, more or less./"

**ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 278
PROVINCE OF RIZAL**

"A parcel of Agricultural Public Land, situated in the Barrio of Mallanca, Municipality of Marikina, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N., along line 1-2 by Lot 18, Sgs.4105-D; on the E., along line 2-3 by Public Land; on the S., along line 3-4 by Lot 16, Sgs.4105-D; and on the W., along line 4-1 by Provincial Road; x x x containing an area of SIX HUNDRED TWENTY ONE (621) SQUARE METERS, more or less./"

NOTE: This lot is covered by MSA No. (III.1) 1423. (This lot is a portion of Lot 100-IL4755) x x x ./"

WHEREAS, the said mortgagors executed the aforesaid deed of real estate mortgage in order to secure from the mortgagee, a mortgage loan in the amount of SIX HUNDRED SIXTY THOUSAND PESOS ONLY (P660,000.00), in Philippine currency;

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract were said to have been broken and violated by the mortgagors by their failure to pay the mortgage indebtedness, which as of March 31, 1979 amounts to SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY THREE & 70/100 PESOS (P722,123.70), in Philippine currency, with interest thereon, attorney's fees, exclusive of daily interests and expenses thereafter, penalties, charges; lawful fees and expenses, all secured by said mortgage;

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said deed of real estate mortgage and in accordance with the provisions of Act 3135, as amended by Act 4118, the Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff of Rizal, upon a verified petition of the mortgagee aforementioned thru MR. R. D. MANALO, Manager, Inc. Projects Dept. II of the mortgagee-bank, hereby announces and gives notice to all parties concerned and to the public in general that on June 20, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of his Office, located at the Ground Floor, New Hall of Justice Bldg., Rizal Provincial Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro-Manila, he or his duly authorized deputy sheriff, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine currency, the above-described real properties and all improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the full amount of the mortgage indebtedness, interests, attorney's fees, penalties, charges, lawful fees and expenses plus all the necessary sheriff's fees and expenses incidental to this foreclosure and sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale shall be posted for a period of twenty (20) days on three (3) public places in Antipolo, Rizal and in Marikina, Metro-Manila, where the properties are located and on three (3) public places in Pasig, Metro-

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF
Quezon City

CAPITOL DEVELOPMENT AND
FINANCING CORPORATION,

Mortgagee,

— versus —

SOSIMA OJANO,

Mortgagor.

EXTRA JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT
3135 AS AMENDED,

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage executed on January 16, 1976, by SOSIMA OJANO, mortgagor, with residence and postal address at 177 Pajo Street, Quezon City, and CAPITOL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING CORPORATION, mortgagee, the former mortgaged to the latter the following real estate properties, together with all the improvements existing thereon, which are more particularly described as follows, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
NO. 99776 — QUEZON CITY**

"A parcel of land (Lot No. 20, Block No. LCH-224 of the subdivision plan Psd.20284 being a portion of the Lot R.P. 2-A-1 of plan Bsd.7365, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 2681), situated in Quirino District, Quezon City. Bounded on the NE., by Lot 22, Block LSH-225; on the SE., by Road No. 20, (Pajo Street); on the SW., by Lot 18, Block LSH-224, and on the NW., by Lots 17 and 19, Block LCH-224; all of the subdivision plan x x x containing an area of TWO HUNDRED (200) NINE SQUARE METERS, more or less" including all the improvements existing and may be erected in the future.

WHEREAS, said mortgagor executed the aforesaid mortgage to secure her obligation in the amount of P40,000.00 from the mortgagee;

AND WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract have been violated due to the mortgagor's failure to pay the sum of P40,000.00 plus interest at the rate of 12% per annum and attorney's fee equivalent to 25% of the obligation and other expenses in connection with this foreclosure and sale.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said Deed of Mortgage and upon verified petition of the mortgagee and in accordance with Act 3135 as amended, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby announces to all interested parties and to the public in general, that on the 14th day of June, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the New Quezon City Hall Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he or his Deputy, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, FOR CASH and in Philippine Currency, the above-described real estate property, together with all the improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the mortgage debt mentioned in the mortgage contract, plus interests, attorney's fees, and all the necessary legal fees and expenses for the service of this Foreclosure and Sheriff's Sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale will be published in the "WE", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, the first publication to take place at least 20 days before the date of the auction sale.

Likewise, three (3) copies of this Notice will be posted in three (3) conspicuous places in Quezon City where the real property is located and where the auction sale shall take place.

Prospective bidders or buyers are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title to the said real estate property and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Quezon City, Philippines, May 16, 1979.

Manila, where the auction sale shall take place and likewise a copy of this Notice shall be published for the same period in "WE", a newspaper of general circulation in Metro-Manila and Rizal and edited in Quezon City, once a week, for three (3) consecutive weeks, the first publication to take place at least twenty (20) days before the date of the auction sale.

This Mortgage includes one (1) parcel of land situated in Quezon City and a chattel mortgage but the personal properties contained therein are situated at No. 3139 Limay Street, Tondo, Manila and therefore outside the jurisdiction of this Office.

Prospective buyers or bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the titles to the said real properties and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Pasig, Metro-Manila, May 11, 1979.

NICANOR G. SALAYSAY
Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff

PABLO L. SY
Chief Deputy Sheriff
(Incharge)

"AFTER DUE RAFFLE BY THE EXECUTIVE JUDGE
PUBLICATION HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO WE."

Copy furnished:

Spouses Cornelio M. Ramos and
Eufrocina C. Orillo, 3139 Limay St., Tondo, Manila

Legal Department, DBP
DBP Building, Buendia Ave., Makati, Metro-Manila
Dates: May 19, 26 and June 2, 1979.

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR CHANGE
OF NAME FROM
ROGELIO LAKINDANUM
TO ALEXANDER
LAKINDANUM,

SP. PROC. NO. H-00721

ROGELIO LAKINDANUM,
also known as ALEXANDER
LAKINDANUM, as
LAKINDANUM, ALEXAN-
DER, and as ALEXANDER
Q. LAKINDANUM,
Petitioner,

x — — — — — x

ORDER

Rogelio Lakindanum, who is also known as Alexander Lakindanum, as Lakindanum, Alexander, and as Alexander Q. Lakindanum, has filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, his name be changed from Rogelio Lakindanum to Alexander Lakindanum.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Filipino, of legal age, married, and a resident of 1636 Alvarez Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila, where he has been residing for more than 2 years prior to the date of filing of this petition; that he was born in Manila on January 4, 1947 and his birth was registered with the Office of the Local Civil Register of Manila as the child of Alfonso Lakindanum and Exuperancia Quiogue; that while his registered name is Rogelio Lakindanum, he was baptized as Alexander Lakindanum, by which name he has been known since childhood among his relatives and friends and in the community where he resides; that he was enrolled in the elementary and high school under the name Alexander; that he contracted marriage with his wife Desita B. Roque under said name Alexander; and that the discrepancy between his registered name and the one he has been using has created confusion and it is for this reason that this petition was filed, in order to straighten his records and to avoid confusion as to his true identity.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on October 19, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila, and notice be hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INS-
TANCE OF RIZAL
Seventh Judicial District
Quezon City Branch IX

IN RE: INTESTATE
ESTATE OF EDUARDO
G. LIMJUCO,
SP. PROC. NO. Q-25908
NORMA G. LIMJUCO,
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

ORDER

Letters of Administration having been issued in the above-entitled case in favor of Norma G. Limjucio of No. 53 White Field, White Plains, Quezon City;

It is hereby ordered that notice be, and the same is hereby given, requiring all persons having claims arising from contract, express or implied whether with same be due, not due or contingent, for funeral expense or expenses of the last sickness of the said decedent, and judgment for money against him, to file said claims with the Branch Clerk of Court of Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City, Branch IX, at the 6th Floor New City Hall Building, Diliman, Quezon City not less than six (6) months nor more than twelve (12) months after the date of the first publication of this order, serving a copy thereof upon aforementioned Norma G. Limjucio, the appointed administratrix of said decedent.

Let a copy of this Order be published in the newspaper, "WE", a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in this City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks at the expense of the estate.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines,
February 23, 1979.

ULPIANO SARMIENTO
Judge

May 12, 19 26, 1979

for three (3) consecutive weeks, such that the last publication shall not be later than June 18, 1979, or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified petition with its annexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, March 27, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ
BENITEZ
Judge

May 12, 19, 26, 1979.

FOR THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF:

By: ROBERTO B. GARCIA
Deputy Sheriff

Dates of Publication:

May 19, 26 & June 2, 1979.

WARNING: It is absolutely prohibited to remove, deface or destroy this Notice, on or before the date of the Auction Sale, under penalty of law.

WE Outlet

If your favorite newsstand runs out of
WE, call up Totoy Yutuc at our
WE outlet, Tel. 47-45-33.

the silent majority — that brave bunch of people who think without speaking — as well as to the spokesmen of the New Society, who speak without thinking.

President Marcos has doused all hopes of a local election this year. Before this can be done, he says a Local Government Code must be enacted.

There are two versions of that Code now pending in the Interim Batasang Pambansa: one filed by the opposition Mindanao Alliance and Pasyon Bisaya, and the other by the government ruling party. Both provide for a six-year term for local officials and a system of recall and may differ only on the question of regional parliaments which the government intends to establish in other regions. If the so-called experiment in autonomy should work out in Region 9 (Zamboanga, Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi) and Region 12 (Lanao, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat and Maguindanao).

Nowhere in the 1973 Constitution does it indicate that the Local Government Code is a condition precedent to an election. But it makes a good excuse for delaying the polls. With each passing day, it seems clear that President Marcos is in no particular hurry to call for elections or lift martial law. Indeed, why should he? Full normalization would spoil all his plans for the country and his family. The fact of the matter is that he needs at least a decade more to accomplish what he started out to do. For if you haven't yet guessed, the man we first elected President in 1965 was less a politician than a social engineer. And the New Society is to be his master work.

With martial law, there should have been no difficulty transforming the social, political and economic landscape of the country. One problem that he could not foresee, however, is that power often brings out the worst in man. True, significant physical changes have been wrought by the Marcos government. But in the area that cries for reform, seven long and suffocating years of martial law have turned the situation from bad to worse. We refer, of course, to graft and corruption, the malady that saw the downfall of every administration since the end of World War II.

It has become a national consensus that graft is more rampant today than it ever was in the past. The problem may be traced directly to President Marcos, who has somehow failed to provide the moral leadership needed to save the government from becoming a den of thieves. It was the First Lady who, in setting the flamboyant style that has become the hallmark of the Marcos regime, first said: "Mass follows class." By the same token, the small fry wriggle the same way the big fish does. Unless the President makes up his mind to go after the crooks in his shop, people are bound to conclude that this is the same Old Society with new faces.

If a free election were to be held today, everyone in the Marcos line-up would lose heavily — not on the issue of martial law or human rights but on the issue of graft and corruption. Could this be the reason why he keeps postponing the election to "next year" — which could possibly mean "never"?

STRANGULATION

(from page 2)

of the multinationals are sold abroad because of the higher prices in the export market. To attract the multinationals to these products here we have to raise our prices.

The presence of the multinationals also perpetuates our first inflationary blunder. We remain an exporter of agricultural crops and a buyer of finished products of developed countries. This is because every attempt of our local investors to indulge in manufacturing and industrial adventures are nipped by the cut-throat competition of the already established multinationals. The result again is less goods, more money flowing and higher prices. The multinationals operating here also produce non-productive consumer goods. Goods that can not produce other goods flood our market. Thus we do not increase our capacity to increase our productivity and to cope with the flow of non-productive goods.

WHO SUFFERS?

From these we can see that for every increase in

price, a segment of the economy benefits. The comprador who sells the export crops abroad and in the local market at a higher price grows richer. The American multinational increases. The multinational transferred price increases. The multinational subsidiary dictates the price of its monopolized products and gorges themselves with their excess gains. But who suffers? The great mass of the people whose wages remain the same and whose real wages are diminished. The real wage index using the Central Bank data decreases from the 100 constant in 1966 to a 63.4 low in 1978. Even the minimal increase in the minimum wage is offset by the transportation hike which was arbitrary and excessive.

In the student sector, as prices of commodities increase, the students and their families are overburdened by the increase in tuition fees and in the prices of school supplies. The farmers' meager income is further reduced by the bloated prices of food,

nister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP Chief Gen. Romeo Espino.

"In both instances, Castro blamed roving rebel bands which, he said, recently stepped up their extortion and kidnapping activities in the two Lanaos and in Maguindanao. "Those slain in the first incident last April 4 in Barangay Sinditan, Sultan Kudarat town in Maguindanao were identified as Tarhata Alsa, Mohammed Taib, Ishaks Hadji, Kalima Hadji Alsa Alongan, Omar Alongan and Talib Mama.

"The victims were asleep upon gunmen fired at their house at about 4:30 a.m. The attackers then rushed the house and finished off those who were still alive. They ransacked the house."

Last week, members of the clergy debunked the news item as a "distortion of the truth." They said that the "perpetrators of the massacre were NOT terrorists or rebels, but some of the 39th IB stationed in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao under the overall command of Lt. Col. Ramberto Saavedra.

The denial, published by the Bulletin Today in its "Letter to the Editor" column, was signed by Bishop A. Nepomuceno; Bishop Conancio Mangamas, Philippine Episcopal Church; Sister Teresa Rose Salazar, OND and 10 others.

The letter follows in full:

"Our first reaction to the news item (April 10, BT) was one of disbelief and an urge to write you immediately in protest for we know what happened, but we waited until we have the complete report.

"Heeding the message of Pope John Paul II in his opening talk at Puebla, Mexico that 'our pastoral service impels us to preserve, defend and communicate the truth regardless of the sacrifice that this involves', and keeping in mind the words of the Holy Koran, 'Confound not truth with falsehood, nor knowingly conceal the truth (Surah II, 42), we do hereby make this manifestation:

"The news item is a distortion of the truth. The perpetrators of the massacre were NOT terrorists or rebels, but some of the 39th IB stationed in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao under the overall command of Lt. Col. Ramberto Saavedra.

"There were eight victims of the massacre (not six) including women,

transportation and farm products mostly produced and priced by the multinationals. It is the majority of the people who suffer the additional sales tax and added costs of commodities.

Only we can correct the blunders that caused this sorry state. The multinationals will neither lift a hand nor raise a voice against high prices. It is only we who bear the burden, who can solve these problems. Our greatest blunder will be our refusal to act now.

the National Power Corporation where Meralco purchases electricity. The NPC rate has been increased by 2.5 centavos per kilowatt hour due to OPEC increases in the price of imported oil.

In the same announcement, the Meralco said that some 540,000 out of the total 820,000 customers are exempted from the power adjustment increase. They are: residential customers who consume only 200 kilowatt-hours or less per month; commercial customers consuming 90 kilowatt-hours or less per month; government-owned hospitals; and public streetlights.

The residential customers exempted from the rate hike will continue to pay an average of 11.5 centavos per kilowatt-hour in "accordance with the government's socialized pricing policy," according to Meralco which in 1978 was No. 1 in total assets and stockholders' equity with a net income of P155 million in the same year.

Last May 22, the Times Journal released the following story based on Central Bank statistics which analyzed the areas of price increases:

"Prices of basic commodities moved up by an average of 17 per cent last month, the highest annual inflation rate recorded since March 1975.

"Statistics gathered from the Central Bank showed that food prices rose highest at 20.29 per cent, followed by services at 18.76 per cent.

"The purchasing power of the peso also declined by as much as 14.55 per cent last month compared with its value April last year.

"The peso lost as much as two centavos last month compared with the previous month.

"The peso purchasing power is gauged by the amount of goods and services it can buy during a specific period in comparison to what it could buy in 1972.

"The 1972 peso last month was only worth 42.44 centavos, down 2.14 centavos from the previous month's level of 45.58 centavos and a higher drop of 7.40 centavos from last year's April value of 50.84 centavos.

"Prices of fuel, light and water rose by an average of 15.56 per cent last month followed by the

children and an eight month old baby, namely:

"1. HADJI ESAH IKOD ALONGAN, 55 years old, married, and a farmer;

"2. LABI MOHAMMAD, about 50 years old and wife of the former;

"3. TARHATA ALONGAN, about 18 years old, and reportedly raped also;

"4. OMAR ESAR, about 11 years old;

"5. KALIMA ALONGAN, about 16 years old, single;

"6. ESKAK ESAH, about 9 years old;

"7. TALIB DARPENG, about 30 years old, employee of Nam Kwang Construction, apparently tortured and head busted by a pestle.

"8. A baby, 8 months old;

Caloocan moves to clear streets

CALOOCAN CITY—An intensive, no-nonsense drive to clear city roads and sidewalks of junk and other obstructions as well as of illegally-parked vehicles has been ordered by Acting City Mayor Virgilio P. Robles.

He issued Executive Order No. 147 last Friday creating a task force which will undertake the drive. He told this newspaper that copies of this order will be served on all persons, natural and juridical, who own such illegally parked vehicles and junk to give them adequate time to remove their properties.

If, after one week, the owners fail to comply with the order, the vehicles, junk and other obstructions will be towed or brought to the former emergency relocation center on Samson Road for impounding, the city executive said.

15.43 per cent average rise in clothing prices.

"Housing and repair costs increased slowest with an average of 8.38 per cent.

"Prices of commodities using imported inputs increased at a faster rate of 19.93 per cent last month (Page 8, please)

Failure to retrieve the properties will result in their public auction, the proceeds of the sale to accrue to the city's general fund.

Robles said that he is initiating the drive because of the failure, after repeated warnings, of the owners of such vehicles and junks to remove them from streets and sidewalks.

Aside from impeding the flow of traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, these illegally parked vehicles and junks constitute eyesores, Robles explained.

Grace Park, where all kinds of factories and other business establishments are located, will be most affected by the mayor's order.

The task force is given 60 days from May 18 to complete the assignment.

City Legal Officer Juan Baniaga is chairman of the body, while Secretary to the Mayor Romeo T. Luz is vice-chairman. Members are P/Lt. Col. Benedicto Serrano, police station commander; City Engineer Jose E. R. Uson; and City Treasurer Julian Marco.

The task force is required, under Executive Order No. 147, to submit a periodic report every 72 hours on the progress of its work to the acting mayor.

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT PAGSASAMA
MAHANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADOPTION OF THE MINORS ASUNCION C. SALVA AND PRESTON D. SALVA,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00887

ROSALINA M. SALVA,
Petitioner.

x — — — — x

ORDER

Herein verified petition was filed by Rosalina M. Salva, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing Asuncion and Preston, both surnamed Salva, be declared her children by adoption.

It is alleged that herein petitioner is of legal age and temporarily residing at Lot No. 14, Block W-34, Jose Abad Santos St., Heroes Hill, Quezon City; that she is married to Eugene Dahillg, an American citizen; that however, their union is childless; that Asuncion C. Salva who is 21 years of age, is the daughter of petitioner's brother, Emerito M. Salva, while Preston D. Salva, who is 20 years old, is the son of petitioner's other brother, Mamillano M. Salva; that the proposed adoptees have both given their consent to the herein proposed adoption; that they have no properties of their own; and that the herein petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to

adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on June 22, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the herein petition should file, on or before the hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE" (For the Young Filipino), a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than June 9, 1979 or at least two weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioner and the proposed adoptees, within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time of hearing stated above.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, May 15, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

May 26, June 2, 9, 1979.



BIGO

Green Revolution

Ang Green Revolution ay naging ibang instrumento o kasangkapan na lalong nagpahirap sa mga mahihirap, at ngayon ang gawain ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas sa Los Baños (UPLB) ay ibalik ito sa kanyang pinagmula upang makamitan ang orihinal na layunin ng Green Revolution — Ang pagpapalaya sa kahirapan at karalitaan ng mga mahihirap na magsasaka.

Ang misyon na iyan ng UPLB para sa susunod na 10 taon ay inilathad ng bagong kauupung chancellor na si Dr. Emil Q. Javier sa isang seremonya na ginanap kamakailan sa UPLB.

Sinabi niya na ang mga pagpupunyagi at gawain ng UPLB ay itutuon sa mga palatuntunan o programa na natukol sa pagpapalaya sa mga mahihirap at hindi ang mga mayayamang magsasaka o mga negosyante na nagkamay ng salaping nagbuhay sa mga gawaing naukol sa Green Revolution.

"Kung ano ang programang inilaan para sa mahihirap ay naging programa para sa lahat, maliban sa mahihirap," sinabi ni Chancellor Javier na tinutukoy ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng Green Revolution sa Pilipinas at sa ibang umuunlad na bansa na ang kabuhayan ay sa pagsasaka o agrikultura pa rin nagmumula.

Sinabi niya na ang pinakahuling pagsusuring pinawa ng mga dalubhasa ay nagpapakita na ang "Green Revolution" o ang bagong teknolohiya ay tila sinasarili ng higit na malaki, mayayamang magsasaka na may pahintulot sa mga binhi, patubig, pataba at pamatay-kulisap, pangutang at kakayahan sa pamamalakad na kinakailangan. Ito ang dahilan kung bakit malaki ang kanilang pakinabang kaysa pakinabang ng maliliit na magsasaka."

"Dahilan sa malaking pakinabang, ang mayayamang magsasaka ay binibili ang maliliit at ito ay binubuo at pinagsasama-sama upang lumaki. Samakatuwid, ang Green Revolution, sa kaanyuang panglabas ay makikitang ginagawang makabago ang

sektor sa pagsasaka, ngunit katotohanan, siya ang nagpapalaganap ng di pagkakataunawaan at hindi pantay na pagkakakalat ng pakinabang," dugtong niya.

Ang UPLB chancellor, isang dalubhasa sa pananim ay lalong pinaliwanag ang paglalarawan sa Green Revolution ng kanyang sabihin na ang bago at iba't-ibang binhi na ipinagmamalakid na siyang tagapagligtas sa mahihirap na magsasaka ay mga binhiing naukol lamang sa patanimang busog sa patubig na ang karamihan ay nasa kamay na ng nakaririrawang magsasaka.

Ang ganitong uri ng paguunlad ay lalo lamang magpapalawak sa agwat ng mahihirap at mayayamang magsasaka, patuloy ni Dr. Javier.

Sinabi niya na ang 15 taong Green Revolution ay hindi lamang basta pagtanim, kundi mas mahigit pa rito. Kung hindi makakaya ng mga mahihirap na magsasaka ang halaga ng natubig, pataba at pamatay-kulisap, ang mga

PESO POWER

(from page 7)

compared with the 17.14 per cent increase in prices of commodities of chiefly domestic origin.

"Among the food items surveyed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Trade Assistance Center of the Ministry of Trade and reporting private establishments, fruits and vegetables posted the highest price increase of 28.32 per cent.

"Prices of cereal also jumped by 26.97 per cent. Meat prices rose by 25.89 per cent last month compared with last year's prices. Prices of fish also increased by 23.75 per cent last month while prices of dairy products rose by 10.61 per cent.

"Beverages cost 19.94 per cent more last month than they were last year.

"Tobacco prices were also up 9.65 per cent. Prices of eggs, however, surprisingly declined by 6.78 per cent.

"Fruits, vegetables, cereal, meat, and fish all recorded price hikes of more than 20 per cent last month."

Ang Green Revolution ay naging parang "Pandora's box." Ito ay naging sanhi ng napakaraming katanungan ukol sa iba't-ibang bagay lalo na kung isiping ang pamahalaan at ibang bansang tumutulong ay naglalagay ng napakaraming nalaga sa ngalan ng mahihirap," sinabi ni Dr. Javier.

Ukol pa rin sa misyon na kanyang niliwanag, tinawag ang pansin ng UPLB faculty ni Chancellor Javier. Sinabi niya na tanungin nila ang kani-kanilang sarili sa katanungang ito: Pagpapalaya at teknolohiya para kaniya?

Ang katanungang iyan ay may kinaalamang sa pagpapasiya kung dapat pagukulan ng higit na panahon ng animal science research ng UPLB ang teknolohiya na ukol sa pagbabakahan at pagmamamulan kaysa pamamaraan ng produksiyon sa likod bahay, kanyang ipinaliwanag.

"Ang pamantasan bilang isang institusyong panglipunan ay hindi maaaring magsawalang-kibo sa mga suliranin ng lipunang tumatangkilik dito," sinabi ni Dr. Javier sa pagtatapos sa kanyang talumpati. — DEPTHnews

Ang pamantasan bilang isang institusyong panglipunan ay hindi maaaring magsawalang-kibo sa mga suliranin ng lipunang tumatangkilik dito," sinabi ni Dr. Javier sa pagtatapos sa kanyang talumpati. — DEPTHnews

ABADICIO

(from page 1)

te, Carmelo Z. Barbero made the disclosure based on the findings of armed forces' intelligence men earlier mobilized to trace the whereabouts of Abadicio who was reported missing by his superiors last April 19.

According to Barbero, it has been established by investigators that Abadicio left the Philippines at 2:45 a.m. on April 19 aboard Thai International flight No. 621 — contrary to earlier reports that he was picked up by two unidentified men in front of the house of the priest's sister on Times st., Quezon City.

Barbero added that a woman was with Abadicio in the same plane and that both landed that same day in Bangkok and transferred to another Thai International plane, flight No. 962 bound for Frankfurt, West Germany.

Abadicio's superiors, particularly Bishop Julio Labayan, national director of the National Secretariat of Social Action, Justice and Peace (NASSA), have earlier imputed that the "missing" priest was in military custody. (See WE, May 19-25 issue).

Barbero added that a woman was with Abadicio in the same plane and that both landed that same day in Bangkok and transferred to another Thai International plane, flight No. 962 bound for Frankfurt, West Germany.

Abadicio's superiors, particularly Bishop Julio Labayan, national director of the National Secretariat of Social Action, Justice and Peace (NASSA), have earlier imputed that the "missing" priest was in military custody. (See WE, May 19-25 issue).

Lalong hihirap sa darating na araw

Ang Center for Research and Communication ay itinaya na 17 porsiyento ang "inflation rate" para sa taong 1979. Samakatuwid, ang karaniwang maybahay na ngayon ay nakikipagbuno sa kahirapan dahil sa "inflation rate" na 11.7 porsiyento ay kailangang lalong tibayan ang dibdib sapagkat higit na mahirap at mabigat ang kaniyang haharapin — ang pagakyat ng "inflation rate" sa 17 porsiyento.

Isa pang malaking suliranin na dapat harapin ay ang nakababahalang patuloy na paglaki ng kakulangan sa pangangalakal (trade deficit). Noong nakaraang taon, ang kakulangan ay nagkakahalaga ng \$1.3 bilyon. Ang kabuuang inangkat (imports) ay may halagang \$4.7 bilyon samantalang ang kalakal na iniluwag (exports) ay may kabuuang \$3.4 bilyon. Ang nagaganap na ito ay mapanganib, ito ay nagpapakita na ang ekonomiya o ang kabuhayan ay hindi timbang (unbalanced economy) at kinakailangang ito ay mabago. Ang ating utang panglabas ay patuloy ang paglaki. Hanggang sa buwan ng Marso sa taong ito, ang kabuuan ng utang panglabas ay \$8.375 bilyon. Ang tubo o interes sa utang na ito

ay magiging mabigat na pasanin para sa ekonomiya o kabuhayan ng Pilipinas. Samantala, ang hindi pa nababayarang panglob pangbayang utang (outstanding internal public debt) ng pamahalaan na nagbuhay sa lokal na pinagkukunan ay umabot na sa kabuuang P32.53 bilyon, at sa hindi pa nababayarang "government securities" na P28 bilyon, ang pamahalaan ay nagbayad ng kabuuang P1.5 bilyon para sa kapakinabangan o tubo.

UNCTAD V

(from page 1)

tary of the pontifical commission on peace and justice, said that this should be founded on "collective self-reliance" by the people with the church pitching in through moral and ethical support.

In a press conference at the Pope Pius XII, Fr. Heckel categorically stated that no nation should let any super power handle her affairs but that the people themselves should find concrete and realistic ways for development based on their cultural and historical background.

However, Fr. Heckel said, "no nation should be impeded to have access to technology for technology is a good created by man himself to serve people develop themselves."

In the issue of transfer of technology, Fr. Heckel said that this should be built into the cultural dimension of the country and that it should not disturb the historical, cultural and religious background of any country.

ay tataas at maraming buwis ang ipapataw ng gobyerno.

Kung ating sasagipin ang mamamayan sa hirap at pasakit na hindi naman nila dapat sapitin, kinakailangang baguhin ng pamahalaan ang kaniyang gawi. Ang pamahalaan ay dapat maging karaniwan at hindi maluhog sa paggamit ng salapi ng bayan. Dapat sugpuin ang "graft and corruption". Ang paggastos ay dapat ituon sa pagpapalaya at pagpapalaki ng produksiyon. Ang mga laang gugulin (appropriations) na ukol sa sandatahang lakas, pagpapalaganap (propaganda) at pamumultika ay dapat bawasan. Ngunit higit sa lahat, ang martial law ay dapat baklasin at isang matapat na pagpupunyagi upang papagisahin ang damdamin ng bayan ang dapat gawin. Ang pangkabuhayang suliranin na hinaharap natin ngayon ay malulutas lamang sa pamamagitan ng isang malaya at nagkakaisang mamamayan. (Hango sa LP Newsletter)

Dahilan sa hindi magandang kalagayan ng ekonomiya, ang Pilipinas ay humanay lamang sa panglabing-isang puwesto sa samahan ng labing-apat na umuunlad na bansa sa Asia.

Ang mamamayan ay dapat mabatid ang lahat ng dapat malaman ukol sa kalagayan ng ekonomiya o kabuhayan sapagkat tiyakang magkakaroon ng kahirapan sa mga araw na darating.

Ang Center for Research and Communication ay hinulaan na ang pangungutang ay magiging mahirap, ang tubo

AS WE GO

(from page 1)

time the President-Prime Minister, has dangled the issue smack before the faces of the people. In a lot of occasions, Marcos had promised to hold local elections — but up to now, it has been just like that — a promise.

At any rate, the interim

Batasang Pambansa has been urged to rush up the proposed Local Governments Code which will serve as the basis for the reorganization of local governments prior to the popular election of provincial, city and town executives.

NATIONAL SHRINE

(from page 4)

Mabini first lived in this house as a boarder when he was starting his law studies. Then, it stood on 23 Nagtahan Street directly opposite to where it is now. In the early 1930's, it had to be transferred to an adjacent lot President Manuel L. Quezon ordered to be purchased for it. It was then declared a national shrine. Urban progress caused the second transfer of the Mabini House. The makeshift Bailey Bridge in Nagtahan was to give way to a steel-and-concrete structure (the right rampart of which would straddle on the shrine site) and the Mabini House was transferred to its present site.

LET'S GIVE

FREEDOM

A CHANCE!

You need HANDS

For guaranteed and methodical
JANITORIAL SERVICES
contact HANDS.

HANDS ALLIED SERVICES

Rm. 305 F. de Leon Bldg.
335 Quezon Blvd., Manila
Tel. 40-53-89

